

research, demonstration, evaluation, and intervention projects to reduce the rate of youth and elderly suicide.

Thank you again for your leadership on this critical issue.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND D. FOWLER, *Ph.D.*,
Executive Vice President and
Chief Executive Officer.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SUICIDOLOGY,
Washington, DC, 5 May, 1997.

Senator HARRY REID,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR REID: I am writing on behalf of the American Association of Suicidology in support of your thoughtful, timely, and compassionate resolution recognizing suicide as a national problem and suicide prevention a national priority.

For too long we in America have suffered from the imported burden of stigmatizing both those who are suicidal and those affected by suicidal deaths. Suicides are often wrongly considered to be volitional deaths; this in spite of the fact that they are motivated by mental disorders and irrational thinking. Until we better educate our population to what we know about suicide and make a more concerted effort to prevent these tragic, premature, and often preventable deaths, we will continue to needlessly devastate thousands of newly bereaved family members, friends, and colleagues annually. Moreover, we can seriously impact the associated cost and burden of suicide to the American economy which is estimated to run into the tens of billions of dollars each year.

The operative word here is needless. We need not suffer these losses. We can make a difference.

Your resolution has long been needed and represents the type of initiative Congress can make for the public health of our nation. We applaud your efforts.

Sincerely,

ALAN L. BERMAN, *Ph.D.*,
Executive Director.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK). Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, May 5, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,332,472,495,590.76. (Five trillion, three hundred thirty-two billion, four hundred seventy-two million, four hundred ninety-five thousand, five hundred ninety dollars and seventy-six cents)

Five years ago, May 5, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$3,880,040,000,000. (Three trillion, eight hundred eighty billion, forty million)

Ten years ago, May 5, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,277,361,000,000. (Two trillion, two hundred seventy-seven billion, three hundred sixty-one million)

Fifteen years ago, May 5, 1982, the Federal debt stood at \$1,055,630,000,000.

(One trillion, fifty-five billion, six hundred thirty million)

Twenty-five years ago, May 5, 1972, the Federal debt stood at \$426,078,000,000 (Four hundred twenty-six billion, seventy-eight million) which reflects a debt increase of nearly \$5 trillion—\$4,906,394,495,590.76 (Four trillion, nine hundred six billion, three hundred ninety-four million, four hundred ninety-five thousand, five hundred ninety dollars and seventy-six cents) during the past 25 years.

TRIBUTE TO JACK BARRY

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a valued member of the Vermont community, and a true friend, John W. "Jack" Barry, who passed away last Sunday at the age of 70. I had the pleasure of working with Jack for over 20 years as he hosted numerous radio and television shows in Vermont. He was a consummate professional with an amazing knack for the interview. When I was on the other side of Jack's mike, I felt as though we were just chatting—kind of catching up on what I'd been up to in Washington. I wouldn't want to give any of my colleagues the impression that Jack didn't ask the tough questions because he did. He asked many of them but he passed no judgment on the answers.

Although some would say that Jack began his illustrious career in 1948 as a radio show host at WJOY in Burlington, it actually started at the age of 4 when "Little Jackie Barry" performed recitations for his hometown radio station, WDEV of Waterbury. Over the years Jack worked for numerous radio stations in Vermont and around the Nation, and served for 2 years as Press Secretary for U.S. Senator PATRICK LEAHY. In the early 1970's he joined the State's public television station to moderate a wide array of programs to include, "Vermont this Week", "Vermont Report" and "Call the Governor". During the last 3 years, Jack served in public office as a State senator from Chittenden County.

Among his many honors, Jack was named Vermont's Sportscaster of the Year in 1972, elected to the Vermont Association of Broadcasters' Hall of Fame, selected as the Rutland Herald's Vermonter of the Year in 1991 and 1995, as well as being chosen to receive the Vermont Association of Broadcasting Award in 1981.

True to his nature, Jack took the time to give back to the community by serving as a board member and trustee of several organizations to include the Medical Center Hospital of Vermont, the Vermont Special Olympics, the United Way and the national board of the American Heart Association among many others.

I extend my most sincere condolences to his wife Bunny, his three daughters; Kathy Yagley, Maureen Ravely, and Bridget Barry Caswell as well as the entire Barry family. Jack had the deep-

est feelings for Vermont and its people. He was always respectful of others and their differing beliefs. It didn't matter whether they were the frequent callers on his radio show or constituents from Chittenden County, he called them by name, heard them out and genuinely thanked them for expressing their views.

Jack Barry exemplified what we should all strive to achieve.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY CAUSED BY THE LAPSE OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 33

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency declared by Executive Order 12924 of August 19, 1994, to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 6, 1997.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 4:06 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 968. An act to amend title XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to permit a waiver of the prohibition of offering nurse aide training and competency evaluation programs in certain nursing facilities.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with

accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-1793. A communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to electronic surveillance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1794. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of an addendum to the Treasury audit plan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1795. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel of the U.S. Information Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled "Reinstatement of Exchange Visitors" received on April 5, 1997; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1796. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on cocaine and federal sentencing policy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1797. A communication from the Secretary of the Judicial Conference of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to bankruptcy judgeships; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. REID:

S. 697. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program of providing information and education to the public on the prevention and treatment of eating disorders; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. 698. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to authorize the Secretary of Energy, by lease or otherwise, to store in underutilized Strategic Petroleum Reserve facilities petroleum products owned by foreign governments or their representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 699. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. HUTCHISON:

S. 700. A bill to provide States with greater flexibility in setting provider reimbursement rates under the medicaid program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. HELMS, Mr. D'AMATO, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 701. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide protections for medicare beneficiaries who enroll in medicare managed care plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 702. A bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to clarify that a State is not required to provide special education and related services to a person with a disability who is convicted of a felony and incarcerated in a secure correctional facility with adult offenders; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. ALLARD:

S. 703. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the deductibility of expenses by a taxpayer in connection with the business use of the home; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KOHL:

S. 704. A bill to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 with

respect to the separate detention and confinement of juveniles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 705. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish statutory rules for the conversion of television broadcast station from analog to digital transmission consistent with the Federal Communications Commission's Fifth Order and Report, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BOND:

S. 706. A bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to permit the use of long-term disciplinary measures against students who are children with disabilities, to provide for a limitation on the provision of educational services to children with disabilities who engage in behaviors that are unrelated to their disabilities, and to require educational entities to include in the educational records of students who are children without disabilities documentation with regard to disciplinary measures taken against such students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG:

S. 707. A bill to prohibit the public carrying of a handgun, with appropriate exceptions for law enforcement officials and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 708. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for a national minimum penalty for an individual who operates a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. THURMOND, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution designating March 1, 1998 as "United States Navy Asiatic Fleet Memorial Day," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. COVERDELL):

S. Res. 83. A resolution recognizing suicide as a national problem, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. BREAUX, and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. Res. 84. A resolution recognizing suicide as a national problem, and for other purposes; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REID:

S. 697. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program of providing information and education to the public on the prevention and treatment of eating disorders; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE EATING DISORDERS INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACT OF 1997

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Eating Disorders Information and Education Act of 1997. This legislation would establish a program, as part of the Public Health Service

Act, to provide information and education to the public on the prevention and treatment of eating disorders. Eating disorders include anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge eating disorders. Further, my bill would provide for the operation of toll-free telephone communications to provide information to the public on eating disorders. Such communications shall be available on a 24-hour, 7-day basis.

Anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and compulsive overeating are all serious emotional problems that can have life-threatening consequences. An eating disorder refers to a set of distorted eating habits, weight management practices, and attitudes about weight and body shape. Further, it is these distorted eating related attitudes and behaviors that result in loss of self-control, obsession, anxiety, guilt, and other forms of misery, alienation from self and others, and physiological imbalances which are potentially life threatening.

Anorexia nervosa is an intense and irrational fear of body fat and weight gain, a determination to become thinner and thinner, and a misperception of body weight and shape to the extent that the person may feel or see themselves as fat, even when emaciation is clear to others. These psychological characteristics contribute to drastic weight loss and defiant refusal to maintain a healthy weight for height and age. Food, calories, weight, and weight management dominate the person's life.

Bulimia nervosa is characterized by self-perpetuating and self-defeating cycles of binge eating and purging. During a binge, the person consumes a large amount of food in a rapid, automatic, and helpless fashion. This may anesthetize hunger, anger, and other feelings, but it eventually creates physical discomfort and anxiety about weight gain. Thus, the person purges the food eaten, usually by inducing vomiting and by resorting to some combination of restrictive dieting, excessive exercising, laxatives, and diuretics.

Eating disorders arise from a combination of longstanding psychological, interpersonal, and social conditions. Feelings of inadequacy, depression, anxiety, and loneliness, as well as troubled family and personal relationships may contribute to the development of an eating disorder. Our culture, with its unrelenting idealization of thinness and the perfect body, is often a contributing factor. Once started, eating disorders become self-perpetuating.

The Federal Government has taken a role in research into eating disorders. The National Institutes of Health [NIH] is sponsoring research to determine the causes of anorexia, the best methods of treatment, and ways to identify who might have a high risk of developing the disorder. Further, NIH, through its Division of Researcher Resources, supports 10 general clinical research centers throughout the country